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To Mesers. Norton, Erabley & Co., Agents for the sales.

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Yours, respectfully.

Yours, respectfully.

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WONDERFUL POWER OF THE R. R. R. REMEDIES IN KEEPING THE BODY HEALTHY AND PURE FROM PAIN. EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION—REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

HOW DISEASED ACTION BECOMES ESTABLISHED AND THE

How DISEASED ACTION BECOMES ESTABLISHED AND THE BLOOD INFURE.

A great error has long prevailed in the minds of medical men, "that impurity of the blood is the cause of diseased action." This is a serious misraki. It is a disturbance of the circulation, and the establishment of diseased action, that causes impurity of the blood.

The R R. R. theory holds the truth of the above maxims; for, if a person be in a state of perfect health, each artery and vein must carry to and from the heart in allotted proportion of blood, and when any set of vessels refuse, (be the cause what it may,) to carry their proportion the current of blood becomes dammed up—in other words, a congestion takes place, giving pain to a greater or less extent. Here, then, is the beginning of diseased action, which, if not relieved, will soon run mto inflammation, and the disease become established. Diseased action being once established, the blood becomes impure, and the regularity of action on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, &c., is sure to be interrupted, and the seneral system, by sympa fulling with the local complaint, becomes involved in the difficulty. That this is the true state of the case let any one call to mind bis symptoms on catching cold. The local difficulty may be a sore throat, which is a congestion of the throat, owing to a previous deranged state of the circulation, and he will remember that bis bowels become costive, his liver deranged, or his skin dry and feverish, his head stopped up, pains and aches in his bones, joints, down the back, head aches, discharge of water from the eyes and nose, with many other unpleasant and paliful symptoms. Had he twell Railway's Ready Relie when the skin dry and feverish, his head stopped up, pains and aches in his bones, joints, down the back, head aches, discharge of water from the eyes and mose, with many other unpleasant and pairful symptoms. Had he used Rauway's Ready Rellef when the congestion was setting in, as an application to the throat, and swallowed a dose of the Regulators, he would have broken up the congestion, and restored the regularity on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, &c., which had been broken in upon by the effects of the sore throat. Regularity being again established, the impure blood is soon parified, and the circulation again equalized, and the health restored.

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Possess this great power of EQUALIZING THE CIRCULATION.

And regulating all the organs of the body to a natural and healthy action.

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Every ocase of Radway's Regulations that are taken will infine new life, fresh strength, and sound health to the weak wed feelib body. As FAMILY PHYSIC.

Divily done or RADWAY'S REGULATORS that are taken will influe new life, fresh attength, and sound health to the weak and feeble body. As a FAMILY PHYSIC,
One or two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will answer a better purpose than caster oil, common pills, blue pills, Lee's or Bilious pills, or any other cathartic, bilious, drastic purgatives, salts or seems. The Regulators will quickly open the bowels, force a natural passage, and will leave the whole system in a healthy state. calthy state.
R. H. R. Office. No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs. Office hours for R. H. R. Office. No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs. Office hours for oscultation and advice from 16 to 12 a. m., and from 4 to 6 p.m. Radway & Co.

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PRIZE-STEER BEEF .- The BEEF of the extraordinary great "four-year-old steer, "Lieut Gen.!" so traly noticed in your Cattle Report (Tuesday, 24th inst.) will be ready for show and sale on Friday (Instead of Saturday), the last day of February, at the Stalls Nos. 7 and 8 Jederson Mar-ket.

Thos. F. De Voe, Butcher

New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1856.

The Tribune Almanne. The SEVENTH EDITION of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC is ex-hausted, leaving orders on our books for several thousand. We hope to be able early next week to supply all orders.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Jan. 30 .- Mr. Crawford offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by States, each State casting one vote. He appealed to State Rights men to sustain the proposition. Mr. Todd remarked that the proposition is repugnant to the constitution of the House. If gentlemen were anxious to organize on the expressed will jority. On motion of Mr. Todd, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 135 to 72. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by plurality vote, if no choice shall be made by the next three trials. He said this resolution would bring the American party to a choice between Orr and Banks. Mr. Hebert spoke against the election of Mr. Banks, which he thought might endanger the Union, Mr. Letcher thought the adoption of Mr. Clingman's resc lution would give the North the advantage, and elect Banks. Mr. Boyce opposed the resolution, saying that the election of Mr. Banks would be the greatest misfortune that could befall the country. Humphrey Marshall feared the resolution might be adopted by Democratic defections, and said the people would hold them to a strict accountability should they permit the adoption thereof. A motion to lay it on the table was lost by a tie, and then the motion to adopt was lost Yeas, 106; Nays, 110. Adjourned.

Up to the bout of going to press, the Arabia. now due at Halifax, had not been heard from.

In consequence of a short supply of bullocks, yesterday, at the great drove yards in Forty-fourth street, the drovers and cattle brokers advanced the price from a half to one cent a pound, which the butchers were not willing to pay, and consequently the market was not an animated one. The number yesterday was 1,171 against 2,516 the week before, while the total receipts of the week in the whole city was 2,160 head less than the previous week. The reader will find some interesting particulars, touching the quality and price. under our regular head of the cattle market on the

James M. Cook, late Controller of this State, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bank Department, in place of Marius Schoonmaker, resigned.

THE NEW POWER.

Our readers will find in our Washington correapondence this morning a document signed by crity Members of the House of Representatives who deem it proper, in the most formal and solemn manner, to protest against the course of THE TRIBUNE as regards Mr. Brenton, M. C., of Indiana. The circumstances that have led to this protest have already been explained in our columns, and nothing further is necessary on that head. Nor do we here allude to the matter with a view to draw to it the notice of our readers; for the highly respectable names attached to the paper are of themselves sufficient to secure for it an attentive perusal from all who watch the varying phenomena of public affairs. The point to which we would invite reflection is of a different and rather incidental character.

We have no wish to exaggerate the importance or to overestimate the power, which in this country, and indeed in all civilized communities, has | might take the position of a distinct native force

come to be exercised by the newspaper press; for to glorify ourselves or to ostentatiously exalt our profession seems to us alike forbidden by good tuste and sound discretion. Still, as philosophical observers of the aspects of things, and of the characteristic differences between modern society and the past, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the press has grown to be at least one of the governing elements in the body politic. Naturally, too, it is in this country, where the development of modern tendencies is freer and more rapid than elsewhere, that this element has attained the fullest manifestation of its influence, and has compelled from other ancient and long-revered organs of the public life the most remarkable evidences of respect and recognition. Thus there is no other country where the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government are so much regulated by and pay such ready deference to the Journalistic. There is no other country, for instance, where a condemnatory article in a leading newspaper, admitted to be untimely and out of season, because based on facts that had already been cor rected and removed by the party condemned, is yet deemed to be a matter of so grave moment as to require a public protest from a very large proportion of the Members of the National Legislature. Can any clearer evidence be demanded to establish the fact that while in the older civilizations the Government was supreme and comparatively uncontrolled, in the modern civilization, and especially in the democratic civilization of America, the Press is, if not a superior, at least a coordinate

power? We comment upon this interesting phenomenon with the less hesitation because the occasion is one which cannot be supposed to be particularly agreeable to ourselves. But no human institution is infallible, and the press cannot claim any exception from the common lot; it must sometimes err in spite of all care and caution. But it is certain that of all the special jowers which now lead and influence the nation no other is so potent; and it is worthy of remark, too, that while the Government, technically so called, has been gradually declining in the public esteem and consideration, the Press has steadily riser. The reason is simple. The Press is far more closely related to the People and more immediately responsible to them. We may add, too, that where it really exercises any considerable authority, it is because it is believed by its constituents to be able, incorruptible and fearless-attributes, we regret to say, which cannot always be found in the legislative or executive agents of the country.

WHY THE SOUTH FEARS WAR.

Our Southern consins are ever boasting of their own valor and contemptuously describing the cowardice of other folks. Perhaps they are the bravest people in the world, but their brags don't prove it. Indeed, it has often turned out that braggarts are the greatest cowards. We have no doubt that our kinsmen are fond of sanguinary delights, but they prefer to take them in the form of assaults or peaceable unarmed men chasing timid, weaponless blacks, and slaughtering their antagonists generally with the least possible danger to their own persons. We do not dispute their love of killing when they can do it in comparative safety. This is an amiable passion which they share with the people of all warm climates; and the solicitude for their own persons while indulging it, is equally a growth of fervid latitudes. But they are by no means fond of provoking the bold thumps of equal war. When these are threatened they become suddenly prudent, conservative and cautious. The prospect of dangerous hostilities reduces their swagger at once to its minimum preportions.

We have often seen this illustrated in the apprehensions expressed by Southern Members of Congress over our relations with England. The remotest prospect of an embroilment with a firstrate Power excites their nervousness in an excessive degree. The merest passing cloud in the sky sets them in a shiver. When a real danger threatens, there are no bounds to their solicitude. It The whole South Carolina delegation, headed by Mr. Calhoup, were on that occasion in a fever of terror. So were Father Veneble and his compatriots from North Carolina, while every Virginian roared as gently as a sucking-dove. There was not a long-headed man from the South who did not exert himself to his atmost to avoid a rapture on that question. Indeed, Mr. Calhoun claimed that were it not for the conservative character of Slavery (evinced in the fear to provoke hostilities with any first-rate Power), there was no knowing what would have happened then or be in constant danger of happening subsequently. He used to harp forever on the idea of the risk there was that the people of the Free States, being destitute of any such conservative institution, would plunge the country in foreign war and so jeopard and probably destroy his pet institution. In these fears all Southern men of prominence then shared and now share. They are convinced that an earnest war with England or France would be the deathblow to Slavery. All talk to the contrary by Southern men, either in Congress or out, is spouted for Buncombe or is the offspring of stupidity. Anybody, therefore, who supposes that the leading Southern statesmen will do anything to provoke a foreign war or fail to do anything to prevent one, is laboring under a delusion.

The course which affairs would take at the outet of such a catastrophe pictures itself to the reflective Southern mind in a manner which is certainly somewhat alarming. If England were the hostile Power a mighty armament would move to Halifax and there prepare for a descent upon our coast. Of course that part would be chosen where the defenses are smallest and the objects to be gained the greatest. These two conditions would be fulfilled in the South. If one powerful division of the enemy were to land in the Chesapeake and head scuthward, and another were to precipitate itself upon Charleston-moving northward, each arming the slaves as it went, and declaring emancipation, a single campaign would very likely see Slavery abolished in the two Carolinas and Virginia. It would be as much as Georgia and Maryland could attempt to take care of themselves, while the Slave States west of the mountains could do but comparatively little in their aid. Succor, then, would depend on the Free States, and it is not to be denied that the recent course of the Slave Power has done much to prevent the spontaneous rising that would otherwise have taken place in these States under such circumstances, and to justify the fears and anxieties of Mr. Calhoun and his followers. Meantime if the war were not so arrested, the blacks, with arms in their hands, might hourly become more and more formidable from discipline and means, and, aided by potent foreign

allies and the sympathy of the outside world,

on the soil of the three States we have named. Just so long, too, as the contest was prolonged would vital and frightful complications be engendered, leading to the constant widening of the area of emancipation, and ending in the fall of Slavery on the continent and the establishment of certain States in which the colored element would predeminate. It is this view of the case which we put forth, not as our own but as that of all intelligent Southern statesmen, that controls the question of peace and war in their minds. They feel that in war the South cannot protect herself. The fact that we are in no danger of war with

any first-rate Power on any existing question, or any likely to exist for the present, rests very much upon the apprehensions of Southern men as to the consequences of such a war, and upon the confidence which has arisen in the minds of the wiser among them since 1850, growing out of the doughface legislation of that year and the still more humiliating concessions of the North during and since the passage of the Nebraska bill. In a word, they are aware that the Slave Power controls and will continue to control the Government. Thus, at the dinner given at Richmond to Senator Butler the other day, Gov. Wise ridiculed the idea of war with anybody except the Free-State men. Of war with England, he declared there was no danger; a civil war, he pretended to believe was possible. But as we intimated above, the only war which our gasconading cousins of the South are favorable to, or desire, or expect to engage in, is a war like that carried on by the Border Ruffians of Missouri. They dote upon a civil contest, are eager for guerilla frays, always provided they can be conducted in a safe way. We have a firm faith, however, that the judicious use of Sharp's rifles which has been exhibited in Kansas, and is likely to be exhibited there hereafter, will not fail to work a salutary change in the Southern mode of treating Northern interests and Northern constituencies, and inspire our slave-hunting brethren with the same profound respect for them that they entertain for all wellarmed and resolute communities. The idea which drifts occasionally on the wind in our reports from Washington, about Southern men there gravely declaring their apprehension that a civil war will grow out of the Kansas difficulties, we regard as the merest nonsense. The moment that firmness and manly resolution among the Free-State men are determinedly opposed to Southern gasconade. we shall see the end of it. A civil war, for sooth, in behalf of Slavery! The absurdity is immense.

THE LAW OF POLITENESS.

It would be a pity that the President, while sinking every day in the estimate of the public as to his political character, should lose at the same time-about all that he has to lose-his reputation as a well-bred gentleman. It would be a pity that President Pierce should go out of office without even a reputation for good manners. A sense of justice, however, compels us to say that some recent attacks upon the President in this regard do not appear to very well founded. The complaint is that Senator Hale lately attended a Presidential levee, in company with his wife and daughter, and that the President, though he received the ladies very graciously, turned his back very unceremoniously on the Senator.

Now in so doing, according to our ideas, he served the Senator exactly right. What business, after all that has passed between him and Mr. Pierce-and especially after his recent speechwhat business had Senator Hale to put on the character of a courtier and to be dancing attendance on presidential levees! Had there been occasion for him to wait upon the President on any matter of business, we do not doubt he would have been received with Mr. Pierce's customary urbanity. But this gratuitous visit was quite another affair; and his taking the two ladies with him, has, to us, very much the look of an attempt on the part of the Senator to get behind a rampart of dimity, and to put the President under a sort of necessity to give him, however unwillingly, and however little he was entited to it, a civil reception.

Happy would it be for Mr. Pierce were he able as adroitly as he did from this. In this case dimity did not answer. The Senator was effectually dislodged, and obliged to retreat, very much chop-fallen, while at the same time the President did not trespass in the least on the courtesy which ladies even, when made the cover for mischief, always think themselves entitled to expect. Mr. Hale, flanked by a lady on either arm, undertook to face down the President in his own house, and to extort from him a polite reception, which, under the circumstances, he had no right to expect, in which operation the President checkmated him at

the very first move. What object would Mr. Hale have had in this unseasonable call ! Would be force the President to play the hypocrite, and to receive him as if he were a friend? Mr. Hale ought to have borne in mind that he is not merely a political opponent of the President, but his personal enemy also. Under these circumstances, what business had he attending Presidential levees !

AMERICAN CLIMATOLOGY.

We condense from the official publications mentioned in our former article on American Climatology, the most important facts indicating the average distribution of rain.

The observations of the amount of rain are for but twenty years in the longest periods, yet some points having much longer periods give the same results, and care has been taken to verify these by every accessible reference. The separate points compare so well also that the quantities finally used are regarded as quite reliable, except for the Pacific districts, where the country is very irregular, and the periods of five or six years not sufficient to give positive mean results.

Generally the quantity of rain in the United States is very great, if we draw our analogies from Europe and Asia. East of the arid plains of the interior it is nearly twice as great as in the average of European districts, and the Pacific coast north of California has a greater profusion than the west of Scotland and of Norway. The interior of this continent, west of the 100th meridian and Southern California, is singularly arid, however, and reminds us of Northern Africa and Arabia. This arid character belongs to the coasts of the Gulf of California in a still more conspicuous degree, but on most parts of the plateau of Northern Mexico it is lest in the Summer rainy season belonging to their

The lower Mississippi Valley is the most profusely rainy district, though part of Southern Florida and of the coast of Oregon may prove, on further observation, to have a greater mean quantity than this of sixty inches, or the equivalent of a surface sea five feet in depth, if all that falls in a year were retained. The greater part of the Mis-

and to Louisville, Kentucky, has fifty inches. The Atlantic slope, at a little distance from the coast, has the same quantity to the 35th parallel only; thus showing our heaviest rain-fall to be in the interior, and that it quite reverses the European rule of distribution in this respect. This quantity of water shows that the system of drainage is required to be on a gigantic scale, and that the present deficiency of levees and guards might have been expected, when estimates of the quantity were as inadequate as the recently-received one of thirtysix inches for this Valley in the latitude of the

From Cincinnati and Central Iowa, the quantities fall off rapidly, however, and more surprisingly than elsewhere. At the Great Lakes, the annual mean fall is but thirty inches. At Fort Snelling it falls nearly to 25 inches; and on the high prairie region it is at this quantity nearly to the one hundredth meridian. It also falls off remarkably on the mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia, again reversing the European analogies. On these mountains and in their valleys there falls but thirty-five to thirty-seven inches, while the Atlantic Coast and Ohio Valley, on either hand, have forty-two to forty-seven. All the rivers of the southern portion of the Alleghanies are deficient in their supply of water, or deficient in regard to its permanence at least, as compared with those further north and east.

In this last direction, and over the elevated districts of New-York, with all its eastern portion and New-England, except the valley of Lake Champlain, the quantity is large, and uniform at from forty to forty-five inches. There appears to be little contrast caused by differences of altitude, and the proximity of the Atlantic evidently causes the excess over the same latitudes of the Lake district, the rule of distribution differing from that belonging to the latitudes below the fortieth parallel. The uniformity in the positive measures of forty-two to forty-five degrees, which belongs to the Atlantic States from Washington to Maine, is a noticeable fact in connection with the great diversity elsewhere.

The deficiency in the Lake District appears to be explained by reference to the distribution for Spring and Summer, and to be due to their cooling effect on the air at those seasons, which does not prevent the excessive saturation and heavy falls of rain which occur elsewhere. On the immediate ceast of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico the same results obtain, and the annual mean is diminished five inches by this cause at Nantucket, eight or ten on the coast islands near Savannah, and much more at Key West and in parts of the Gulf of

The great interior area of deficient rain reaches from the 98th to the 123d meridian, embracing The Plains, Western Texas, the Rocky Mountain plateaux, and the Great Basin districts, with most of California. Between the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges on the west, the whole country is homogeneous; and though the Colorado and Columbia rivers have outlets to the sea, yet they receive little addition to their volume after leaving the mountains; and the quantity of rain on the great plains they traverse is similar to that of the Great Basin. The only point positively known is at Fort Yuma, which has but three inches yearly for the mean of four years; no part of this area can have a mean of more than ten inches for the year.

The Rocky Mountain districts are only partially known, Fort Laramie and the posts of New-Mexico giving some measures. But the fact that vest deserts lie all along the loftiest plateaux of the northern portion, on Jefferson's Fork of the Missouri, on the sources of Snake River, and of the Platte, the Colorado, and the Rio Grande, proves that it would be unwarranted to assign this general district more than twenty-five to thirty inches when Fort Laramie and other posts only reach ten to twenty. Taking the number of months in which snow falls, its partially-known depths, and the average drainage of this vast region by the shallow rivers of The Plains and the three only which debouch west and south, we must regard the whole mountain region as conspicuously arid, co pared with the mountains of New-York and New-England, and as probably having little more than half their quantity of rain.

In the south of New-Mexico we touch upon the region of Summer rains; but we lose more in Spring and Winter than is added in Summer, and the degree of aridity is much greater in consequence of the exchange of seasons and the absence of ecually-distributed rains. The Pacific Coast is peculiar, and it blends the

characteristics of Italy and Norway. The Southern Alps and other points in the vicinity of the Mediterranean have the Autumn rainy season, or the Winter rainy season of two branches, separated by a comparatively dry interval in January and Febreary; and the California coast has the same. By a gradual transition, going north from San Francisco, the excessive and continuous Winter rains of Norway become instituted, and they characterize all the coast of Oregon and Vancouver's Island. The quantity at Astoria is not less than sixty inches; and east of the first coast-range of mountains, at Fort Vancouver and Olympia, it is still fifty inches. In California, which has many of the characteristics of Italy, the annual quantity of rain varies from ten inches at San Diego to twenty-two at San Francisco.

The Mississippi Vailey is most anomalous in its distribution of rain as compared with the interior of continents elsewhere; and its magnificent supplies throughout for Spring and Summer, (the sensons of greatest need,) and its semi-tropical temperature at those seasons, stamp its climate as adapted to the most unequaled profusion of pro-

BAYARD CLARK AND B. F. HALLETT.

A correspondent whose communication appears n another column, has sent us a speech of the Hen. B. F. Hallett of Massachusetts, at present U. S. District-Attorney for Massachusetts, delivered at the Democratic Ratification Meeting at Waltham, Mass., (the place of residence of Mr. Banks) on Friday evening, Nov. 2, 1855; which speech our correspondent received from Washington under the frank of the Representative of his District. That Representative, it would seem, wishing to contribute to the extent of his humble abilities toward the extending of Slavery into Kansas, and feeling his incompetency to make speeches of his own, employs himself in franking those of Mr.

It appears to have been in this speech that the famous charge against Mr. Banks of willingness, under certain contingencies, "to let the Union slide" had its origin. Hence it was that Extra Billy and the other Congressional friends of the Union borrowed the barrels of political gunpowder with which, Guy Fawkes-like, they expected to

other topic largely treated of in this speech is the alleged aggressions of the Slave Power. "Can "anybody tell me," asks Mr. Hallett, "what that "means?" If he should not succeed in getting an answer elsewhere, we would respectfully refer this inquiring District-Attorney to the files of The Boston Advocate, formerly edited by one Benjamin F. Hallett, now United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts-then champion and apologist for the Massachusetts Abolitionists.

There is one point made in this speech which, since the recent Presidential Message on Kansas, Mr. Hallett will find himself obliged to modify. Luckily it does not cost him much to swallow down his old opinions. The following is the passage to which we refer, and a pretty fair specimen of the "slang-whanging," which makes up the staple of the speech.

up the staple of the speech.

"Now, if the men who started this hunt had only followed the principle of the Nebraska bill, viz: left it to the people, Kansas would inevitably have been a Free State. I do not know what she will be now. These Fusion, Know-Nothing men have gone there with their propagandism of Abolitionism, and the South have met them with the propagandism of Slavery. If Northern Abolitionists and Southern Slaveholders. South have met them with the propagandism of Slavery. If Northern Abolitionists and Southern Slaveholders wish to make that Territory a battle ground, let them fight it out—at the ballot-box, I hope—but even if at the point of the bowie-knife, what is the Government of these United States, what are the other States of the Union going to do about it, in Congress or out of it? Are they going to take sides and bring on a civil and servile war between the North and South?

"They say the President should have sent an army there. What power has be there? If he had moved a single step, with a single company of dragoons, the country would have been in an uproar, and the cry would have resounded on every hand: "Military

a single step, with a single company of dragoons, the country would have been in an uproar, and the cry would have resounded on every hand: 'Military usurper!' 'Tyrant!' 'Violator of the Constitution!' He has no such power. What would have been the effect had he attempted such a power? If it be a fact that they are divided between emigrants from the North, and emigrants or interlopers from the South, in Kansas, how are you going to settle it by the whole Union interfering? If the President send one body of troops there to aid the Northern portion, Missouri will send another body to help the Southern portion. If you rally at the North to sustain the troops the President has sent, they will volunteer at the South on the other side; and when you have got an army there of fifty thousand men, on either side, then they may fight, if there is courage in these Fusion men at the North to go South and fight. 'Courage!' No; folly. The North does not lack courage; it has got courage enough; but I do not think it has got fools enough to go to Kansas to fight on such a question as this [Applause].

"What have you got to do, then? Why, let it

plause].
"What have you got to do, then? Why, let it alone? It will take care of itself. Leave the question of Slavery or No Slavery in Kansas just where our fathers left that question—to God and the people!" Apr lause, l

Mr. Hallett has got to recant this doctrine of non-interference. The President says he shall interfere. Any attempt to organize a government under the State Constitution recently adopted he intends to put down by force. Mr. Hallett must make a new speech, showing the justice, propriety and absolute necessity of interference. He may still be indulged in the privilege of maintaining that for the President to interfere to protect the settlers of Kansas against the inroads of Border Ruffians would be illegal and unnecessary, but he must maintain the imperative obligation on the President to interfere to prevent the majority of the citizens of Kansas from organizing a government of their own in opposition to that of the Border Ruffians. Considering all the speeches made by Mr. Hallett on Rhode Island affairs, his denunciation of those who would not submit to the Dorr Constitution as 'Algerines," and his elaborate arguments before the Supreme Courts of the United States on behalf of the validity and binding force of that Constitution, this may come rather hard. But it must be done; and, in doing it, Mr. Hallett can console himself with the reflection that he is by no means the first creature in the world to do that sort of thing.

Compare, for instance, the glorifications which may now be read of this same Mr. Hallett in The Boston Post, with the life-like description formerly given of him in that paper, as a "soldier of fortune." who only pretended to be a Democrat for the sake of getting an office. As Mr. Hallett's speeches are circulated from Washington under the franks of Know-Nothing Members of Congress, it would be well, perhaps, if some of our Boston Correspondents would send us the character of him drawn by The Post, in order that the recipients of his speeches may better understand the weight to which his opinions and assertions are entitled.

FREE TRADE AND THE WAR.

A majority of the continental journals are more or less inclined toward peace. The principal English papers alone continue their infuriated and unrelenting rhapsodies for a continuation of the war. They seek to wrap the whole continent in the growing flames, and above all the most prosperous countries-those which, under the blessing of Protection, have succeeded in emancipating themselves from the pressure of British imports and the contagion of British Free trade. This is principally the case with Germany, and above all with Prussia, and in the North with Sweden.

Whatever may have originally been the reasons for precipitating England into a war with Russia. they have been superseded by bitter envy of the growing maritime, commercial and industrial prosperity of that country. Reading attentively the various utterances of the English spirit in the daily press, and in reviews, pamphlets and speeches, the real motives of this furious hostility appear more evident amid the clouds of rhetoric in which they are enveloped. The recent pamphlet of Mr. Cobden-What next, and next?-showing that the Protective system of Russia has enabled her to carry on the war against the most terrible odds without being shaken to the foundations, must weaken the faith of England in Free trade, so called, and add fuel to the flame of her malevelence. Russia has resisted, and probably will resist while preserving internally a healthy condition, simply because she has developed within herself multifarious and mighty resources. Russia, therefore, must be punished and ruined for having the year before the war reduced her imports from England to about five million dollars, while her exports to the same country amounted to between twenty and thirty millions. Russia must undergo an exemplary punishment for having given the lie to the Free trade enunciations of England-England having, in the language of Sir Robert Peel, already enjoyed Protection for two hundred years. and then, for sooth, preaching Free trade to all the The more thoroughly the insular falsehood is

exposed, the deeper the rage and stronger the efort to transform Russia into an industrial and commercial satelite. Russia, entangled in a tremendous struggle, is self-supported; cut off apparently from all commercial communications, she forces her enemy to sustain the chief part of the cost of the blockade; her internal trade, her industry not being prostrated thereby, or suffering as was expected, nay foretold, by her enemy. Protectionist Russia is neither starved out nor backed out by Free-tradish England, but obliges the enemy to respect her resources; thus turning the scales, and making the Free-trade succumb to the Protective policy. The expected evils of sissippi Valley, say as far north as Central Iowa, blow up Mr. Banks and his supporters. Another blockade have thus gone against the House shall meantime be erganized) until the

blockader. England must continue to buy raw products from Russia. The Russian carrier, or wagoner, takes these products to the neutral ports, and is paid largely for his work by the buyerthat is by the Englishman. The wagoner finds such a compensation that even if he should return without a load, he would still have done a good business. This enables him to carry back for a comparatively small consideration the foreign and colonial produce needed at home. As the demand for these is now, as it has been for years, inferior to that for Russian products, the competition for carrying them is great, and this again diminishes the cost, so that the Russian consumer gets his requisites comparatively cheap, and that at the expense of the British. Nay, more; as soon as the blockade is withdrawn, English merchants send whatever Russia needs, even lead, sulphur, and very likely saltpetre, and arms from Birmingham, to be paid for in Russian products. It results from this that, according to the last accounts, those means for protracting the war, notwithstanding their tremendous consumption, are not much above ordinary prices in the Russian market.

Such results are galling to the last degree to England, and inde ira-thither must we look for the fierce Anglican pertinacity in the war. In glish naval commanders during the last year destroyed not the property of the Czar or his Government, not arsenals and military stores; but private possessions, trade and enterprise. They burned or destroyed on the shores of the Baltic and the Azoff the tools of poor fishermen, the craft of boatmen, and the fortunes of the inhabitants. The Cossacks of the Don, as well as the peaceful and hardy Finns, have thus been ravaged. On them fell the furies of the enemy and not on the armed ports. The Finns accordingly consider the English as their deadly enemies and are immeasurably exasperated. The people there demand arms from the Government, and the arming proceeds, the Czar not being the least alarmed by the feeble agitation of past Finnish loyalty to Sweden. If the Allies make a descent on Finland, even under the cover of a Swedish alliance, they are likely to find a warm reception, whether from the natives or the Russians.

And not only Russia, but other countries, prosperous by virtue of Protection, are now winning what England loses by Free-trade and war. Sweden for years has assured to her population the blessing of protected industry, and hence independence, by building up various manufactures. Thus Norkoeping is a miniature Manchester, producing the coarser goods cheaper than in England. During the war, too, Sweden has secured to herself large profits in trafficking between the belligerents, for which her geographical position eminently fits her. Very naturally, too, the new defensive alliance is variously discussed in the Swedish and Norwegian papers, which does not prove the unanimous satisfaction of the sober part of the population, as was fervently predicted.

As in Sweden, so in Germany, especially Prussia, Protection checks English monopoly. The Zoll-verein is the agent in this operation. German industry grows and begins to rival that of England in foreign markets. It is also worthy of remark that the moral and material wants of women and children are better cared for than in England. Apart from the law limiting labor to nine or ten hours, there exists another in Saxony and Bavaria prohibiting the admission of children into factories before making their first communion. As this takes place between the ages of twelve and fourteen, all the children are thus required to spend several years at the public schools before entering the mills. Protection, likewise, has enabled the farmers of Saxony, Brandenburg and Silesia to produce such quantities of beet-root sugar as to keep down the price of the imported colonial article. Neutrality, moreover, has thus far enriched Prussian ports at the expense of England. Prussia, accordingly, must be dragged into the war, if England can bring that about. England, however, expects a slight indemnity for these commercial losses from the new channels cut for her commerce the East, whither it is said she I to the amount of eighty millions of dollars.

The cow milked by England is this country, delivered over to her by the quackery of our socalled statesmen, who never have studied the question of Protection. By this means she is largely provided with California gold which should remain at home to stimulate industry and business. Cannot our people learn wisdom as regards Protection by the examples of Russis, Sweden and Germany?

We referred vesterday to the extraordinary attempt lately made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania to give color, by means of the report of the Judiciary Committee of that body, to the pretended right of slaveholders to pass with their slaves through that State. We publish to-day, at length, the report of the minority, in which, upon impregnable grounds of law, the existence of any such right of transit was denied, of which report only a brief abstract was given in our former article.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY IN THE HOUSE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856. 2 o clock, p. m.-The House has thus far been engaged in the discussion of propositions moved by members of the two Pro-Slavery parties, apparently intended to gain each for itself the advantage of the other. One of them, by a South American, revived the scheme of forcing all the candidates to withdraw, affirming that an organization might thereby be secured; and this led to a sharp discussion on the wrong side of the House, in which Kentucky Americanism, personified by Mr. Underwood, was opposed by New-York ditto, personified by the lon. Thomas R. Whitney; and regular Democracy, personified by Howell Cobb and Richardson, was pitched into by another sort, represented by Millson of Va., which seemed willing to sacrifice the Democratic party itself for a Pro-Slavery organization. Mr. Millson blamed the Democratic caucus and its declaration of principles as having repelled the South Americans from the support of Orr, and was sharply answered by Cobb and Richardson, who told him that they would support no candidate without principles, and agree to no arrangement that should sink the principles of the Democratic party. One proposition contemplated a call of the roll by States, when the candidate receiving the votes of the largest number (not an absulute majority) of States should be Speaker. Another proposed voting for each Member of the House alphabetically until some one should receive a majority. Finally,

Mr. STEWART of Md. proposed that Congress should adjourn on the 5th of February, (unless the